

PEACE NEWS

No. 369

JULY 9, 1943

2d.

Use Your Imagination!

urges **ETHEL MANNIN**

*O horrible! O horrible! Most horrible!
If thou hast nature in thee, bear it not!*

CAN you imagine yourself in the role of the hangman, getting up from the warm bed, going out into the fresh morning air to put a rope round another human being's neck and release the trap-door of the "drop"?

The very thought, no doubt, makes you shudder and exclaim, "I don't know how they can do it!" Your imagination is quite intolerably stirred.

And by the attempt to visualize those last few moments in the plane in which Leslie Howard and others made their tragic last journey. "Horrible!", "Frightful!" are the words which come involuntarily to the lips, and the mind recoils with horror from the picture.

But the Luftwaffe gunner who shot down that enemy passenger plane was not so imaginatively sensitive—or he could not have done the job. Any more than the RAF young men could have done the job on the Ruhr dams if they had allowed their imaginations to get to work and envisage that released gigantic volume of water sweeping down like the wrath of God on helpless towns.

Yet the strange thing is that in peace-time the very people who regard the bombing of the Ruhr dams as "a fine bit of work," completely indifferent to the horror of it, would be genuinely horrified to read of a flood of that dimension sweeping away whole towns and causing over 70,000 casualties, and would be the first to subscribe to relief funds for the homeless survivors.

Earthquakes and floods always stir the human imagination with pity and terror. But the Ruhr flood, wilfully caused, earns the VC for the commander of the operations. And the tiny Mediterranean island of Pantelleria, "bombed into submission" and reduced to "a foul ruin" (K. Hooper in the Telegraph, Jun. 15) as though it had been ravaged by earthquake, becomes a matter for pride and rejoicing.

"Farce" of Pantelleria

Mr. Hooper's report of the bombing of Pantelleria is a remarkable example of the effect of war upon human imagination.

He can write with the true reporter's dispassionateness of the civil population "gradually emerging from deep caves, where for months they have been living in the most primitive conditions," adding, "Many were to be seen in miserable groups dumbly gazing at a pile of pulverized rubble which once represented their neat home." The emphasis is mine. He goes on to describe them poking about the ruins, "searching for pathetic little possessions—dresses, photos, handkerchiefs, or, by a miracle, not too badly smashed pieces of furniture"—like, he might have added, our own people in London, Coventry, and elsewhere. He tells of how "the bombs have not spared the attractive little terraced gardens rising one above the other for some hundreds of feet," and quotes one officer as referring to the "lack of Italian resistance" as "far-cical," and another as describing the landing as "comic-opera"—a sense of humour which borders on the macabre.

The only town of any size in this little island of 45 square miles has a population of less than 7,000. The terraced gardens are mostly vineyards for the production of sweet wine and raisins. The island's tragedy was that there was enough flat land, in spite of the mountains, for air-fields.

Perhaps by the time you read this Sicily is being similarly bombed into

submission, pulverized into a foul ruin, a heap of rubble.

*"O Singer of Persephone,
In the dim meadows desolate,
Dost thou remember Sicily?"*

Sicily of the vineyards and olive-groves and wild mountains; many people went there in the days of pleasure-cruises to the beauty spots of the Mediterranean; wrote postcards home and said how beautiful it was. (You remember?) Just as they gushed about the Bay of Naples. Then it was the apotheosis of Midicovelness, now it is merely a military objective. It is no longer See Naples and Die, but See Naples and Bomb it Hard.

"Still by the light and laughing sea" the bombers come in in clouds, "queueing up" (to use the press description of the bombers over Pantelleria) to find sky-space over some sunlit rock to pulverize it to a heap of rubble, leaving desolation where, if humanity had more imagination, men and women would be allowed to live out their simple lives in sunlit peace. Now all is "sorrow and sunlight," as imagination retreats more and more before man's inhumanity to man.

Imagination in the Masses

That humanity in the mass has imagination has been demonstrated time and again.

The British working-classes had enough imagination at the end of the last war to stand firm against the Government's attempted intervention in Russia—the efforts of Churchill and his friends to crush the revolution that was then so full of hope and promise. The recent Spanish war stirred the popular imagination in this country powerfully. Colliery disasters, earthquakes, floods, train accidents, and disasters like the R.101 airship disaster in 1930—all such things stir public imagination strongly.

But that common imagination, easily enough roused when left to itself, is as easily deadened by daily injections of war-propaganda, a kind of anaesthetic distilled in the laboratories of the press and the BBC and guaranteed to deaden sensibilities by the end of a year of war, and put them right out of action by the end of four.

If a bomber crew were possessed of a lively imagination they could not go on their devilish mission, because they would lack that particular brand of courage which enables them to take the risks they do in their work of destruction, and because they would shudder away from the thought of defenceless people buried under the ruins of their homes, and all the terror and horror and vandalism of the work they do with such courage and in such high spirits, not thinking beyond "the job to be done."

Not thinking—that is the crux of

IMAGINATIVENESS

I WOULD like to echo our well-known, I suppose contributor's plea on this page. Ethel Mannin puts her finger on one of the major obstacles to the development of the will to seek a settlement by negotiation—unimaginativeness.

But it is not merely by way of rebuke that I beg readers to use their imaginations: though their contributions to the Peace News Fund in the past fortnight have shown a disheartening decrease. It is in the more positive hope that they will project their minds into the future, when (as I have pointed out so often before) we shall need all the resources we can muster, that I would urge them to do all they can now to build up those resources.

Contributions since Jun. 21: £19 16s. 6d. Total to date £4,665 16s. 9d.

THE EDITOR

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it; not that they cannot feel, but that they do not think.

At the cinema I sat once beside a woman who sniffed and blew throughout "Love on the Dole," but who, when the survivors from the Bismarck were shown on the news-reel, observed to her companion that if she had her way she would "push them back into the sea." There speaks not a cruel, insensitive woman, but an unthinking one, and one sadly caught by the hate-your-enemies war-propaganda of a press that would indignantly deny it was not Christian.

Unimaginative, Not Heartless

It is not that war hardens the human heart, fundamentally, but that in deadening the imagination it disastrously restricts the range within which the sympathetic emotions may work; thus you get the very people who are all for giving the enemy "Hell" risking their lives in rescuing their own people from "the results of enemy action."

In many ways war, paradoxically enough, brings out a great wealth of human kindness and sacrifice and generosity and selflessness, and a spirit of comradeship of which both men and women are inclined to be shy in normal times. It brings out, also, a selfless courage in some directions, such as Civil Defence workers demonstrate during air-raids, and the courage demanded of men who do rescue work at sea.

Pacifists, if they are to avoid the priggishness to which many of them, in my view, too easily incline, do well to recognize these facts. It is no case for war that it undeniably brings out certain virtues in human nature, for this good is offset by the infinitely greater evil of its stultifying of imagination, so that goodness is limited instead of boundless.

It is the bitter and tragic paradox of war that people who in their private lives are decent and humane, and who are normally capable of exercising their imaginations on social issues, of stopping to think, that is to say, and putting themselves in the

LETTER (found open) addressed to Dr. Garbett, Archbishop of York:—

Sir,—You declare that the wholesale bombing and destruction of German towns with their inhabitants is justified because it will "shorten the war and may save thousands of lives." This declaration, Sir, marks you as either a thoughtless person or a hypocrite.

Your argument is a denial of one of the first teachings of moral theology with which you, Sir, should be familiar, to wit, that the end does not justify the means. Would you, Sir, approve of a few million gas-bombs on London (with gas of such "incredible malignity" as that which Winston Churchill said the British Government had prepared in 1918 for reaching Berlin) on the ground that the ensuing havoc might shorten the war? If not, then, Sir, you must be a hypocrite who manages to justify evils on one side only. Killing people wholesale is a curious manner of "saving lives." A long war may involve fewer casualties than a short one of greater intensity.

Patriotism, I perceive, is not only the "last resort of a scoundrel" as I once stated, but is also the continual resort of warmongers. And if, Sir, you are ready to discuss what you call "war-loving Germany," come out of the pulpit or diocesan magazine on to the platform.

I am, Sir, disrespectfully yours,
(Dr.) SAMUEL JOHNSON

other person's place, will in war-time sanction the most monstrous inhumanity, become, for all their fundamental good heartedness—kind to animals and fond of children and the rest of it—hangmen going out into the morning to do what the law commands and nature, unfortunately, permits.

PACIFIST COMMENTARY: EDITED BY "OBSERVER"

Negotiation Soon?

IT is being suggested in various quarters that an Allied invasion of Europe may hasten the end of the war in a hitherto unthinkable sense—by making possible a negotiated settlement.

The ideal military situation out of which the conditions for a negotiated settlement could arise is a situation as near equilibrium, or stalemate, as possible. When one side is in the ascendant (as the Allies are today) the other side is unwilling to appear to be suing for terms. Thus Liddell Hart writes in the Daily Mail, Jul. 5:

"A logically calculating German strategist might be inclined to welcome invasion as the most likely chance of an 'honourable peace' now that his offensive ambitions have been foiled."

"He might argue to himself that in a vivid demonstration of the strength of the 'Fortress of Europe,' by inflicting a disastrous repulse on its would-be invaders, he might attain the best chance, and perhaps the only chance, of curbing the Allies' appetite for complete victory and making them modify their demand for Germany's unconditional surrender."

The "big German offensive in Russia" reported on Tuesday would not be inconsistent with a policy of inviting invasion.

Invasion Morale

AS I write, the much-talked-of invasion has not materialized, though as you read it may have done! Speculation is futile—except, perhaps, for the Axis propagandists, who seem thereby to have put their own defences more keenly on the alert and our own people in a slightly higher state of nervous expectancy (or of cynicism); with

the intended result that every week, if not day, that passes without any apparent further sign of invasion correspondingly depresses Allied and strengthens Axis morale.

The latter will need all the strengthening it can get to offset the effects of the Anglo-American bombing terror. But a natural despondency produced by continuous heavy air attacks is a very different thing from the readiness to submit to unconditional surrender which most people seem to assume will result inevitably, if only the attacks are kept up.

What Can Bombing Do?

WHAT it is officially hoped to achieve by the bombing policy carried out in the Ruhr and Rhine districts it is difficult to see. It is defended by Church (Archbishop of York) and State (Sir A. Sinclair, A.R. Minister, on his recent visit to Malta) as likely to save (our soldiers') lives by shortening the war; though a more authoritative military verdict (Air-Commodore L. E. O. Charlton, Fortnightly, July) is that "air attack has no lasting effect unless delivered in intimate relation with the battle on the ground, and even then the effect it

(Continued on page 2)

PEACE NEWS

Editorial, Publishing & Advertisement
Offices: (Please specify department)

3 Blackstock Road, London, N.4.
Telephone: Stamford Hill 2262-3

Subscription Rates:
Home: Quarterly, 3/3; Yearly, 12/6
Abroad: Quarterly, 2/9; Yearly, 10/6

The American Century

THE political contrast between this phase of the present war and the corresponding phase of the last is curious. In the fourth year of the last war the Allies had a plan for the organization of the post-war world. President Wilson's 14 Points were idealistic, but they made a worldwide appeal. They were appreciated as a sincere and disinterested effort by the spokesman of a great nation to establish the bases of world-peace. The attempt failed, in the main because Wilson was repudiated by his own people. The American nation refused to be committed.

That experience weighs heavily on the minds of statesmen today. There is, moreover, widespread cynicism among common men. Unlike the 14 Points, the Atlantic Charter has aroused no response. Nobody really believes in it. Men are sceptical because of the recent past: they are also indifferent, because the capacity for political interest is declining. At the end of the last war, the Anglo-Saxon idea (which is the idea of the free political society) seemed triumphant. It had no visible rivals. The incompetent autocracy of Russia, the competent autocracy of Germany, the traditional half-federation, half-empire of Austria-Hungary—all had collapsed. There was, it seemed, a real chance for the victory of the Anglo-Saxon idea, not merely on the battlefield, but in the peaceful organisation of Europe. The 14 Points represented the high-tide of that expectation. The world might be made safe for democracy and by democracy after all.

There will be no similar triumph for the Anglo-Saxon idea this time. If military victory is won—and it is not so near as men believe—it cannot be victory for the Anglo-Saxon idea. It will be as much Russian victory, and therefore victory for the Russian idea, as British-American. And the Russian idea is definitely opposed to the idea of the free political society. Apart from the universal scepticism, this fundamental discrepancy between the Russian idea and the British-American idea is the great obstacle in the way of the formation of a plan for the post-war world.

Accordingly, men's minds are groping after a new idea, which is thought to be more modest, and more realistic than the old 14 Points. Why should not Britain, USA and Russia ally themselves with the simple, limited object of keeping the peace of the world? This permanent triple alliance—in which China is sometimes hesitatingly included—appears to be the utmost that any politician now expects. Grandiose phrases are, of course, still used: in America, particularly, the "four freedoms" have a great vogue. But even in America, there is a general feeling (well exploited by the Isolationists) that all this is a bit "starry-eyed." No realistic statesman anywhere gets beyond the idea of a new triple alliance, at the best, or, if Russia will not play, a new permanent alliance between USA and Britain. That is the best that anyone can put forward with any hope of its being realized.

If that is the best that can be got, we shall have to accept it as we have had to accept so many other things. The point we would emphasize is that it all depends upon USA. And precisely because USA does remain a free political society, the foundation is precarious. Because USA is a free political society, the opposition to President Roosevelt is virile and steadily growing. The only safeguard against a reversion of USA to a super-isolationism is that "general mix-up" of British-American affairs of which Mr. Churchill has spoken. But in such an arrangement the USA must be the predominant partner. Nothing can prevent the USA being the most powerful nation on earth for the next 100 years. Whether it is called the American century or the century of the common man is indifferent: for if it is the latter it will be the century of the American idea of the common man. Perhaps the best Britain can hope for is to change from being mistress of the seas to being mistress of the master of the seas—and the air. Let us hope that one day the USA will make a respectable woman of her.

T. B. SANDERS asks: Are the Common People

Morally Decadent or Mentally Sick?

In support of an argument that the current war is attributable to the "moral decadence" of the common people, it has recently been contended in Peace News that conditions of labour once existed which elevated, rather than depressed, the moral stature of the ordinary man.

For this argument to be considered completely pertinent to the pacifist case, it would, I submit, be necessary to establish that there was once a time when the national economy was so completely satisfactory to the majority of the nation, that no urge whatever was felt for other than mere neighbourly contacts with people abroad. I do not think a date in history can be given for such an era.

OF all the wars in history, those which would, by universal consent, be considered the most ideological in character are, I suppose, the Crusades. These wars were fought at a time when all the participating nations had economies established on a basis of virtually complete indigent husbandry.

As a consequence, during the unproductive winter months, it was necessary for people, rich and poor, to eat food which was more often than not tainted with decay. In order to make such food palatable, spices from the East were used. They were a vital necessity, and commanded the high prices of a scarcity commodity—a circumstance which is commemorated in our language by the phrase "a pepper-corn rent."

I suggest that it can be no accident that the hand of the Infidel whose defiling of the Holy Sepulchre was the ostensible reason for the Crusades, was also the hand which had established what we should now call a "tariff barrier" against the passage of this commerce which, in those days, used to come to the Mediterranean by an overland route from the Indies.

Thus, even when the passage of centuries has not caused men wholly to modify a view that the cause of a particular war was ideological, an objective inquiry into all the relevant circumstances reveals that a vital economic factor was present.

I submit, therefore, that, if it be accepted that economics be defined as the putting into practice of the valid theory that men must eat, be clothed, and be sheltered in order to live, and if it be remembered that men commonly set no limit to the extent or degree of the satisfaction which may be accorded to those essentials of

life, then it may be taken as axiomatic that wars NEVER occur without an economic cause.

MAN'S DILEMMA

Yet it is inconceivable that men could ever have been urged to endure the indescribable horrors of the Crusades on a mere economic plea (some of the accounts of the passage to the theatre of war are, even now, difficult to read without an overwhelming revulsion).

Manifestly, then, we have an enigmatic situation in which the evidence points to an economic causation of war, while all knowledge of human behaviour is such as to indicate that not even to save life itself would men resort to war without a higher "cause" to fight for.

In fact, man, in regard to war, is placed in the dilemma with which, to lesser degrees, he is faced almost constantly during his painful journey from birth to death—the unresolvable difficulty of reconciling his desires (which are, broadly speaking, good) with the awful means he may have to adopt to implement them. In this enigma lies the key to the solution of the problem of peace and war.

That human neurosis is the outcome of irreconcilable mental conflict is generally accepted, and now that war has attained the "total" nature of its modern form, a diagnosis of neurosis now amounting to insanity can be made in respect of the overwhelming majority of "civilized" men.

THE SANE PEOPLE

It would appear that, from this charge of universal insanity, two classes of men may be exonerated.

A PACIFIST COMMENTARY

has produced must be immediately exploited by the forces of the land below."

Of course, it holds up production on the enemy's industrial front. But is there any reason to suppose that it will do more than delay rather longer than the Germans delayed in this country the recovery of the previous rate of war production? I suspect that Maj.-Gen. Sir Charles Gwynn comes pretty near to the deepest significance of the spectacular and over-publicized bombing policy when he says, in the same issue of the Fortnightly, that "the activities of the Allied air forces have helped to engage attention . . ."

Invasion Problems

At any rate that policy enabled Mr. Churchill, in his speech in the City on Jun. 30, to build up a picture of the Allies doing all the fighting that contrasted usefully with the picture, presented until a few months ago, of Russia bearing the whole burden. His picture, however, does not impress M. Stalin, who took the occasion of the second anniversary of Russia's invasion to initiate what has proved to be a series of indications of Soviet impatience at our failure to invade Europe.

True, the difficulties of an invasion are probably insuperable. But the present emphasis on the opposition it would have to meet looks more like an excuse than a reason for delay, in the light of Russia's conflicting evidence.

Quoting from official Russian sources, Mr. Rollitt said that on the Russian front Hitler has 211 divisions, not 180, as the British reports state. Not a single Nazi division has been transferred from Russia. Outside Russia there are at present 91 Nazi divisions, not 120. In France there are 35 divisions, not 40, and there is not a single Nazi division in Italy" (N. Chronicle, Jul. 5).

As Germans See It

BUT if the Allies' bombing policy is designed in large measure to "engage attention" among those who naturally look for the reward of arms they have toiled and suffered to produce or use or back up, it is also engaging attention of a different kind among those whose sufferings are caused most obviously by the inevitably indiscriminate dropping of fire, high explosive, and metal by the ton. It will not be at all obvious to them that their sufferings are caused by their not having voted more solidly anti-Nazi in 1933 or not having risen in revolt when we decided that Nazis could not be tolerated.

Even though they positively hate the Nazis, they will not believe that an attempt to overthrow them now, in conditions of total organization for war for survival, will be successful; still less that it will automatically be followed by "a world in which all branches of the human family may look forward to . . . life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," to quote Mr. Churchill on what "unconditional surrender" means.

Fighting for the Fatherland

THE effect our bombing policy will have on the Axis peoples may be guessed (if our imagination cannot tell us) from an analysis of German morale as shown by the interrogation of "thousands of prisoners of war in N. Africa" by Allied officers. Richard Hughes, who interviewed the officers, says in the D. Express, Jul. 2, that "three fundamental observations can be made":

"1. The German does not yet think he is beaten. . . ."

"2. Russia, whom he regards pre-eminently as his enemy, is his alibi for recent Allied successes."

"3. Only a minority of German soldiers can be classified as fanatical Nazis. Basically, they are Germans fighting now for Germany, not Nazis fighting for Hitler" (my emphasis).

Legacy of Bitterness

THAT kind of result—the strengthening, rather than the weakening, of the enemy's will to resist—is what I should have thought ought to have concerned opponents of the bombing policy rather than its contempt for man's cultural monuments, or even the hatred it is alleged to reveal in us. Particularly as such a result will not disappear at the sound of the "Cease-fire," but will leave a legacy of ill will that must bedevil the sincerest efforts at peacemaking afterwards.

Dean Inge surely deserved the obvious retorts he got from supporters of bombing when, in the Church of England Newspaper on Jul. 2, he said "If the bombing of German and Italian towns is a military necessity, I suppose there is no more to be said"—then proceeded to say something more about our being "very sorry," "when the war is over," that we destroyed various ancient buildings in a mood of hatred. To concede that it may be necessary to bomb the towns is to concede everything.

Possibility of Peace

WHAT Dean Inge's "there is no more to be said" means is simply that he accepts what all but pacifists accept—that the world's problems can be settled only through war. The pacifist totally denies that—and has more to say. He does not wait till after the war to be "very sorry" at the destruction, not only of men's finest material achievements but of men, women, and children who might have lived to achieve even finer things for the world.

The complete militarist and the pacifist. In the minds of both the conflict is resolved. The former say "what I want I'll get, no matter what I have to do to get it"; the latter say "no matter what the gain, I'll commit no wickedness to get it."

I put it to the pacifist that, in these circumstances, he has no case, in terms of current pacifist thought, for the abandonment of war to put before his fellow-men. No matter how the appeal be made, it will be resisted. Let him point out the horrors of war and he is met by the unanswerable objection that to avoid those horrors would be but to inflict on others the greater horrors which would attend the failure of the "cause." Let it be suggested that the "cause" is but a rationalization of an economic urge to war (as it is) and it will be asked "Did the Infidel not defile the Sepulchre?" "Did the Nazis not persecute the Jews?"

In fact, the pacifist now seeks to convert his fellow-men to something to which they are already converted. Not the villainy of man but his impulse to good leads him into war and creates the tragic spectacle of the doer of good with hands steeped in blood.

HOW CAN PACIFISTS HELP?

If this be a faithful portrait of civilized man in his sickness, how shall the pacifist in his sanity help him? The militarist, by his sanity, cannot. Surely, only by treating the patient as his symptoms dictate. From these awful dilemmas man knows only one acceptable path of extrication: the Law. The Law, which may be defined as the instrument whereby man creates the environment in which it is easy for him to be moral in both intent and method.

Let then the pacifist inspired purpose be the establishment of this Law and the condemnation of the force with which it must be backed. In short, let the pacifist purpose be informed by a great compassion for humanity and not ruled by a pedantic regard for the inviolability of doctrinaire principles. If man can't be as good as he'd like to be without the policeman to help him, who are we pacifists to deny him the policeman's aid?

I beseech my fellow-pacifists to reject as impudent and uncharitable the barren doctrine of man's moral decadence. If man is decadent, it is because he is sick. The physician has ever earned the respect of mankind. Let pacifism seek and gain that respect. Would any man return to a doctor whose only aid in sickness was a reiterated criticism of the indiscretions which had caused the malady?

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

The pacifist says that whatever we might have to concede temporarily to "the other side" for the sake of reaching a solution of the most immediate problems, at any rate that would provide a means of living together—and thus of continually working to improve the settlement and so build a real peace—instead of the present business of dying together, starving together, and destroying each other's capacity and will to build peace whenever one side gives in or both are exhausted.

Give and Take

THAT is the pacifist's extreme case for a negotiated settlement. Actually, there are solid grounds for his belief that a comparatively good settlement could be reached by negotiation now. (Neither he nor the advocate of peace through victory can hope for a really good peace all at once.) Despite the Allied air superiority, a fundamental situation of stalemate is surely indicated by its evident inability to force a decision, by the essential deadlock on the Eastern front, and by the ranging (as Liddell Hart shows in the D. Mail, Jul. 5) of practically equal forces on either side of the European Fortress walls.

The next essential—a readiness on the part of the Axis Powers to make some concession—is indicated by "information reaching London from trustworthy sources" that "the German Government, realizing its economic plight and the growing strength of the Allied forces, has made plans for abandoning certain occupied territories as being too costly and unremunerative to maintain."

"While, as yet, no details are known, it is calculated that Germany's commitments in Scandinavia give her little return for the vast expenditure they involve, and serve her, in the final resort, only as a bastion against Allied invasion."

"The plan, in its essence, is for the withdrawal ultimately of all resources within the Reich proper and a final effort to make terms with the Allies on the best possible conditions."

In fact, the thorniest question would seem to be whether we are prepared to give, as well as take, something for the sake of reaching a settlement under "the best possible conditions."

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THE BASES OF FREEDOM

By Wilfred Wellock

THE major conflicts of our time are admittedly connected with the issues of freedom and democracy. But few people know what they mean by these terms. The majority appear to mean the right to say what one thinks, to form or belong to a political party, and to vote at elections. That it is possible to have all these rights and yet to be in bondage, is not generally realized, notwithstanding that on every hand voting power is being out-manoeuvred and controlled by money power.

The real test of a vote is its power to spread justice and improve social relations, to ennoble the spirit and purpose of national policy, and thus to raise the quality of individual and social life. The freedom men really want consists in the opportunity to live wholesomely and satisfyingly.

But how can such freedom exist in a society where monetary interests and class privilege are esteemed more highly than human values, neighbourliness, and wholesome social relations?

A deep spiritual gulf divides these two outlooks, and until it is bridged, no juggling with votes will ensure peace and amity either at home or internationally. So long as money power and class privilege are their chief objectives, the possessing classes will do everything they can to produce and control the mass-man.

FATAL DILEMMA

We are thus confronted with this fatal dilemma, that the more automatic become the industrial processes whereby the mass-man is produced, the greater is the control which the vested interests are able, through their manifold agencies, to exercise over his mind and conduct.

It is therefore obvious that vital freedom consists far less in the things which today all the political parties emphasize in their propaganda, such as votes and living standards, than in worthy social ends and aims, in the right to creative labour, and in the establishment, by means of such labour, of satisfying human relations.

Justice in material things will only be achieved where there is a common understanding on the ends which society ought to serve. It may therefore be regarded as axiomatic that a military victory in this war, controlled, as it would be, by the possessing classes, whose primary aim is the preservation of their privileges, would result in further weakening and defeating democracy, not in strengthening it.

We talk glibly of democracy as if it were merely a voting machine, whereas it should be the harmonious functioning of an infinite variety of human persons possessed of an infinite variety of gifts, welded into a community by the opportunities for each person to express and develop his or her mind and soul in wholesome and socially beneficial labour. Unless we can create this basic freedom, democracy will remain a myth and continue to delude the people.

COMMUNAL SOCIETY

There can be no democracy apart from community: only to the extent that a society is a community is it

WORDS OF PEACE—28

A Soldier on War

From a letter to a conscientious objector in 1915 from a soldier who two years later died of wounds in Palestine.

TO me this war is like a prairie-fire coming from God knows where, lit by some careless devils I know nothing about, but we have to turn out and play the clumsy amateur firemen all over the country, till the thing's put out. If ever I argued with you, as I did at various times for the sake of being perverse; if ever I pretended that there's any glamour in war, or that it leaves us nobler people than it found us, I unsay it all. And now, as an officer, I have lost the only opportunity it gives, that of enlisting and being one of the crowd, the crowd that keeps one at arm's length in ordinary times in England. But we shall forget most of this some day, and when the time comes to pick up the threads, we shall thank God for what is left of our friends.

a true democracy. The essence of community is neighbourliness, and the condition of neighbourliness is mutual service, the work contributions of free men, free to express their souls in creative labour.

The emergence of a true democracy thus depends upon the re-creation of man, the restoration to him of those rights and values of which a soul-destroying materialism has deprived him.

This means that the practices and values of the machine age must be critically examined, and machinery and science made the servants, not the masters and enslavers, of man; that the value and status of the individual man shall be the standard of judgment in determining the function and place of the machine in organized society.

In many ways this involves making a fresh start, building a new society—commencing with agriculture, since all the material man needs for his wellbeing comes out of the earth, then adding craft to craft, industry to industry, using machinery to the extent that the wellbeing of soul, mind, and body demands.

THE BUILDERS

Already many have set out on this quest to build a new society. When considerable experience has been gained, it may be possible

"ABSOLUTISTS"

I DON'T know if it is flinging the cat among the pigeons, but there is an aspect of "absolutism" and the pacifist which I should like to see discussed, and which does not appear to have been covered so far in the current discussion; and that is the attitude to working in prison on the part of the pacifist who is there for refusing conscription, military or industrial.

If one refuses conscription in principle and thereby becomes a "guest of the government," is it logical to submit to compulsion in the matter of work in prison? Roy Walker, for one, held that it was not logical and refused to work in prison. Others may similarly have refused, but the majority accept the compulsion, and I, frankly, have a completely open mind on the subject. I admire Roy Walker's attitude and his consistency; on the other hand, it is impossible to be completely logical, to be, that is, completely "absolutist," it seems to me. One helps the war-effort every time one pays Income Tax or buys any article on which Purchase Tax is imposed.

Logically, the pacifist should not work in prison, but where, God help him, is this logical attitude to end? It makes life within the State at war completely impossible, surely?

ETHEL MANNIN

When he tries to determine how far he can logically compromise, the pacifist is really seeking the quickest and surest way towards the ideal world society. Absolutists sometimes argue that it doesn't matter if they are grossly misunderstood—the pacifist is anyway—and their aim is the most effective war-resistance.

I often think, however, that the cause of pacifism would be advanced more quickly if absolutists observed the reaction of the non-pacifists to their attitude. After all, progress does depend upon conversion. While pacifists are in a minority they had to consider seriously the effect of absolutism upon the majority—the effect of refusing social responsibility at a time when the state of mind of one's neighbour could hardly be less receptive to such a refusal. He regards it as a peculiar form of pedantry which says "you can go hang—I'm not going to do anything to help you to live even if you do get yourself into a mess—you should have taken my advice, and still can."

Pacifism isn't just war-resistance, and it involves a creed such as may be found in the works of a great writer like Tagore. Such a creed must take into account the effects of a method which often greatly antagonizes the unconverted.

RONALD W. BARNES

59 Sidbury, Worcester.

Fanciful Fears

Lord Ponsonby's elderly lady (vide PN, Jun. 11) should be immortalized. She prefers "death to conditions after the war." This is because of a fear of an extreme socialist governmental policy.

She belongs to the same school of thought as her prototype who declared anent kangaroos: "There aint no such animal." Only in this case there is an amendment: she not only refuses to see what is writ large, but insists on seeing what is nothing but the effect of her own fanciful fears. She is terrified of a non-existent terror, which it is fantastic to believe will ever exist, and which, if indeed it ever will exist, will not be a terror.

In addition to this, she presumably accepts all manner of real terrors as perfectly natural phenomena.

DAVID JACKSON

C/o Royal Bank of Ireland,
Dunleary, Eire.
15 Dean Drive, Wilmslow.

to reach sound conclusions regarding the right uses of machinery.

The Scott Report reveals a rather incoherent tendency in this direction. Incoherent because, while it advocates industrial decentralization and a closer association between industry and agriculture, the unification of town and country, it does not deal—probably because it had no authority to do so—with the human urge for this change, which is already strong and is growing.

For proof of this one has only to consult the men and women in the fighting Services, among whom large numbers of the younger generation have experienced what can only be described as a spiritual awakening, in consequence of which they do not want to return to offices and factories.

MAN AND HIS WORK

It is in work that man is made or unmade, for he is what he does. If a man be dehumanized by his work, the lost treasures of his personality will not be restored in leisure, for he will be too disgusted and too dissatisfied to use his leisure well. Only the man whose work is wholesome, creative, and satisfying is in a fit state of mind to put leisure to its right uses. Hence he alone is free. Without that freedom political freedom is meaningless.

Really free men will always band together to defend, by word and deed, the freedom to believe, to express, to follow one's vocation, and to secure justice. They will do this all the more effectively if they depend upon themselves and upon other organizations rather than upon old and highly organized political parties.

It is because of the failure of political democracy even to understand, let alone save, the bases of true freedom, that we are now moving towards dictatorship, revolution, or counter-revolution. If we arrive there, the only hope of salvation will be in individual and group action on the lines suggested.

At present we see through a glass darkly, but this is clear, that modern civilization has wandered so far from truth and sanity that salvation cannot come by way of mass politics, but only by the creative use of awakened minds.

Letters to the Editor

Owing to the large number of claims on our severely limited space, correspondents are urged to keep their letters very brief and preferably under 250 words.

Venereal Disease

THE Venereal Disease Act, 1917, prevents a chemist from telling a customer what preparations will prevent him from contracting venereal disease. Yet there are two chemical preparations which, if properly used, prevent venereal disease and, if the customer knows their names, it is legal to order them. Would Dr. Salter support the amendment of the 1917 law to enable chemists to tell customers what to order?

The present campaign is largely an appeal to fear. Would it not be better to tell people of the simple methods by which these diseases can be prevented rather than to try and cure them afterwards?

ROBERT S. W. POLLARD

17 Victoria St., S.W.1.

It surprised me that Alfred Salter, as a doctor, should have followed the line of official propaganda on VD in omitting all reference in his PN article to prophylaxis as a method of prevention. Dr. Salter would be better able to tell us whether the employment during coitus of those prophylactic preparations which pharmacists are at present forbidden to sell would be effective, but I understand from Dr. Marie Stopes's book on VD that they are a substantial safeguard.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has spoken of VD as a moral rather than a medical problem, and the Church is largely responsible for the Government's ban on a method of preventing VD which is medical rather than "moral." It appears to me that the Church would tolerate an unlimited extension of VD rather than sanction a medical technique which would remove from sex the arbitrary "punishment" of these appalling diseases.

Dr. Salter's article raises the whole question as to whether the Puritan-Christian prohibitionist sex ethic, of which prostitution and VD are historical by-products, is best suited to the realization of good men and a good society. Freud demonstrated that it was not; Havelock Ellis, D. H. Lawrence, and many other wise men of our time have agreed. I should say that the Islamic approach was the more natural and, therefore, the more truly pure.

MAURICE CRANSTON

375 Russell Ct., Russell Sq., W.C.1.

To Mancunian Pacifists

May I appeal to all male Manchester pacifists to help to fill gaps in the ranks of the pacifist voluntary fire squad working at the Babies' Hospital, Burnage? Magisterial and tribunal decisions, illness and changes of jobs have reduced the squad to low numbers. Eighty-six babies and the hospital staff depend on the squad in case of raids. Offers of one-duty per week (nights) would be welcomed, but even offers of once fortnightly would not be scorned. Further details may be had from

LIONEL COWAN (Secretary)

"The human heart is hard, but it melts at a certain temperature."—The Very Rev. W. R. Inge, Church of England Newspaper, July 2, 1943.

THE basis of the Peace Pledge Union is the following pledge which is signed by each member:

I RENOUNCE WAR AND I WILL NEVER SUPPORT OR SANCTION ANOTHER.
The address to which new signatures of the pledge should be sent, and from which further particulars may be obtained is:

★ PPU HEADQUARTERS, ★

Dick Sheppard House, Endsleigh St., W.C.1.

P.S.B. NOTES

By Jack Carruthers

THE appeal issued by the Pacifist Service Bureau, of Dick Sheppard House, for homes for Jewish Children has brought offers for nearly 250 children.

The appropriate Government departments have been informed, and we are now urging all those who have responded to write to their MPs expressing dissatisfaction with the Government's whole attitude to the problem of offering sanctuary to the persecuted. Many other members of the PPU would probably like to take similar action; the more the public makes its voice heard, the greater the chance of something being done.

PSB is anxious to get its Community register up to date. If you know of any Communities recently formed or closed down, or any which have changed their address, will you let us know?

In addition we feel that there are probably a number of communities which, through lack of opportunity, have not the contact with PPU activity which they would like to have. If those affected in this way will get into touch with the Bureau we will do our best to help.

The Bureau has been asked to find over a hundred people who would be prepared to work voluntarily, say, one night a week, as shelter marshalls in London should the need arise. We realize that many London members have their spare time well filled, but we believe there may be some who would welcome this further opportunity of service. Perhaps, too, some of the older members—parents of COs, for example—might feel able to take part in this work. Full details will be sent on request.

Post-war employment for COs may prove to be a problem, although it may not arise immediately hostilities cease. Pacifists will almost certainly be demobilized in very much the same way as men in the forces, but when they are demobilized some employers will doubtless refuse to give them work.

Although it is not possible to guess what Ministry of Labour regulations will be, the Bureau is anxious that the movement should not be "caught napping" and would, therefore, urge on groups the wisdom of preparing, in advance, lists of firms and organizations in their district which will not discriminate against the CO. If groups like to forward copies of such lists to PSB so that a central register may be kept, we shall be glad to have them.

JOHN BARCLAY

Many members will be glad to learn that John Barclay is to resume active work in the service of the PPU. Acting on the recent recommendation of National Council, the Directors of Peace News, Ltd., have appointed him to a position which will enable him to renew and to maintain his contact with PPU Groups. The appointment took effect on Jul. 1.

The Next PEACE NEWS PAMPHLET

entitled "Forced Labour in the Colonies" (by John W. Cowling) will be dispatched to distributors with the issue of PN dated Jul. 23 (No. 371). Amendments to standing orders for these pamphlets should reach the PN Office, 3 Blackstock Rd., London, N.4, not later than Friday, Jul. 16. The price will be 1d., 9d. per dozen.

a pamphlet for study

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with an introduction

by Alex Wood

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Sweden's Offer

Yesterday (Thursday) the House of Commons was to discuss the work of the Ministry of Economic Warfare. At the time of going to press it is understood to be likely that Liberal MPs will challenge the vote for the Ministry in order to urge modifications in the blockade in favour of hunger-stricken occupied countries.

SWEDEN is willing to undertake the distribution of food to peoples in the occupied territories, said the authoritative Swedish paper Svenska Dagbladet in an article recently, quotations from which were circulated by the Norwegian Telegraph Agency in London on Jun. 23.

Recalling the exception to the rigid blockade policy which the Allies made in the case of Greece, the Dagbladet added: "As the war goes on the situation in a number of countries begins to be similar to that in Greece. The people's health is now exposed to dire peril; and the ill-effects will last well into the future if help does not come soon."

Of the British press the Scotsman and the Daily Mirror quoted the article.

From across the Atlantic comes news of vigorous food-relief activity. In addition to the revived Hoover Committee on Food for the Small Democracies, the Help for the Children Committee, of which James Wood Johnson is president, is now well in its stride.

Dr. Howard Kershner, who was in England a few months ago after nearly two years as European Relief Director of the American Friends' Service Committee, has addressed 55 public rallies for the Hoover Committee in the ten weeks ending in Mid-June.

Three relief resolutions are now before the American Congress. Senators Taft and Gillette introduced one in the Senate which is now being considered by a Congressional sub-committee, and two House Resolutions (Nos. 117 and 244) are under discussion. The first two have the full backing of the Hoover Committee. The third, introduced by Congressman Homer D. Angell, deals more especially with relief for children and is the particular concern of the Johnson Committee.

The latter committee is distributing 140,000 copies of its initial circular "Do you Understand . . . ?" and in addition to having the support of eminent emigres of the starving countries, names an impressive Advisory Committee, of whom the best-known to British audiences is Leopold Stokowski.

Despite the protests of the Belgian Government, the Caritas is still engaged in prisoner-of-war traffic only. Further recent reductions in Belgian rations aggravate the already critical situation.

The American For has issued an edition of Vera Brittain's "One of These Little Ones."

INDIAN FREEDOM CAMPAIGN

James Maxton, MP, asked in the House of Commons, Jun. 24:

"Is the Home Secretary aware that the Commissioner of Police on Thurs. May 27, and Sat. May 29, first interfered with and then prohibited poster parades by a limited number of people, representing the Indian Freedom Campaign, who were advertising a meeting to take place in Trafalgar Sq., to be addressed by, among others, the hon. Member for Bridgeton (Mr. W. G. Cove) and for which the appropriate permission had been granted; whether this was done with his knowledge and approval; and if so, what is the purpose of preventing the advertising of a perfectly legal meeting?"

Mr. Morrison replied that the action taken by the Commissioner was in accordance with his (Mr. Morrison's) general policy.

The Indian Freedom Campaign Committee is issuing a pamphlet by Reginald Reynolds on the question of Britain's financial hold over India. This is an important counter to official propaganda and should be made known as widely as possible. Double crown posters are available for display at 6d. each, which it is hoped PPU groups will arrange with local bill-posters to put up.

DETERMINED C.O.

most gratefully acknowledges the fact that Peace News has been the means of solving his problem. Would also express here his sincere appreciation of the many letters of concern and interest. Lightness of heart, despite difficulties ahead, has inevitably resulted from such a response in good fellowship.

F. S. TAIEB,

57 HIGH ST., HODDESDON,
HERTS.

OBJECTION TO FIRE-WATCHING "Not a Hardship" Ruling

IN the view of the Divisional Court, a claim for exemption on conscientious grounds from fire-watching duties cannot be considered as one on grounds of "exceptional hardship" within the Civil Defence Duties (Compulsory Enrolment) Order, 1942, and a Hardship Committee has no jurisdiction to hear such an application.

This ruling was given by the Divisional Court (the Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Oliver) on Jun. 29. Mrs. Alice S. Devereil, having been told by a Hardship Committee that they were not prepared to consider her claim for exemption on conscientious grounds from fire-watching duties, had applied to the Courts to quash this decision.

The Lord Chief Justice said that the Court desired to treat with the greatest respect any opinion based on conscience, but in their opinion it would be wrong to exercise their discretion to give facilities for an application based on such a ground.

When compulsory fire-watching was first introduced, the Ministry of Home Security assured the Central Board for COs that those wishing to apply for exemption on conscientious grounds could at least state their case to the Hardship Committee. The ruling of the Divisional Court now is that Hardship Committees have no power to consider applications for exemption on such grounds.

"Fire-watching and Conscience" is the title of the first article in the June issue of the CBCO Bulletin (price 3d.). It reports the steps taken to get conscientious objection in this sphere legally recognized, and discusses the growing tendency to repeated prosecutions.

The North Wales local tribunal under the chairmanship of Sir Thomas Artemus Jones registered 71 persons as COs unconditionally (6 per cent.); 788 conditionally (62 per cent.); 297 for non-combatant duties (23 per cent.); and removed 122 from the register of COs (9 per cent.). The corresponding decisions made by the tribunal under the chairmanship of Judge Samuel up to Mar. 31 were 5, 148, 87, and 281, representing 1, 28, 17, and 54 per cent. respectively. These figures were given by Mr. Ernest Bevin in a Parliamentary reply on Jun. 30.

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ACCOMMODATION

C.O., 25, with conditional exemption, seeking agricultural work, requires unfurnished house to rent or buy. Clarke, Woodlands, London Rd., Stevenage, Herts.

C.O.'s WIFE and 2 children urgently require accommodation, unfurnished or semi-furnished, easy reach London. Box 973 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

FOR ALL properties to be let or sold in N.W. London and Districts, apply to McGrath and Brooks, Auctioneers and Surveyors, 44 Market Place, N.W.11. (Speedwell 9888, 3 lines), who will give special attention to the requirements of pacifists.

FURNISHED House to let 3-6 months or by agreement, nr. country, modern, reasonable, from Aug. 31 (vegetarians preferred). Write E. L. Mitchell, 2 Ebenezer Howard Rd., Ford, Liverpool 21.

FURNISHED ACCOMMODATION required for two, Chelsea or equally accessible West End. Artistic interests, moderate means. Express but not bitter. Box 978 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

HOSTEL accommodation required for about 10 girls (11-14 years). Last week in Aug. preferred. Terms, R. Mercy, Friends Meeting House, High Rd., Tottenham, N.17.

QUIET LODGINGS required Cheshunt district. Dodd, "Copmead," Halstead Hill, Cheshunt.

SAFFRON WALDEN, house, flat, bungalow required unfurnished from Aug. State rent. Mallone, Harlow College, Essex.

TWO ROOMS and kitchen in modernized ground-floor flat, furnished or part furnished, offered in exchange for light service. Nice garden; children welcome; Ealing, W.5. Box 972 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

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Mr. Rhys Davies asked the Minister of Health on Jul. 1 whether he was aware that Mr. A. W. Pettit, of South Chingford, had been expelled from the National Deposit Friendly Approved Society because he served six months' imprisonment as a CO, and that an appeal against the society's decision was upheld by the referee: In reply, the Minister, Mr. Ernest Brown, pointed out that under Section 163 (4) of the National Health Insurance Act, 1936, the Referee's decision is final and conclusive. "With the exception of a similar one in the same society, no other case of the kind has come to my notice," he said.

C. Douglas Clark, of Barking, appealed at Essex Quarter Sessions on July 1 against a sentence of 3 months' imprisonment and £50 fine (or further 3 months) imposed by Stratford police court for failing to comply with a direction to do land work. It was stated that the police court had imposed the fine without inquiry as to means. Although it is doubtful whether Douglas Clark will pay the fine, the Quarter Sessions, though confirming the 3 months' imprisonment, reduced the fine to £20 and allowed six months for payment from the end of the prison sentence. Douglas Clark has already served six months' imprisonment for refusing medical examination.

Three men were each fined £100 and sentenced to three months' imprisonment at Nottingham, Jul. 5, for refusing to take up part-time Civil Defence duty (reported the N. Chronicle). They were told that if they did not pay the fine they would receive a further term of three months. The men, all of Nottingham, were John Arthur Roberts, Vincent Copestake, and Harry Mountain.

There has been no recent change in the practice of granting one-third remission of prison sentences for good conduct. The change from one-sixth to one-third remission, which was originally made by Defence Regulation, has now been confirmed by a Statutory Rule.

ADVISORY BUREAUX

Swansea.—Glyn Williams, 33 Graig Tce., Swansea.

Whitehaven.—Rev. Denis Tyndall, St. James's Vicarage, Whitehaven.

Woking.—Mr. and Mrs. Sherring, 12 Mabel St., Woking.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR SALE & WANTED

ACCORDIONS bought, sold and part exchanged. Good selection, satisfaction guaranteed. 43 Perth Rd., Leyton, E.10.

BOOKS suitable to form library for Girls' Club (7-14) gratefully received. Mrs. Howell, 15 St. Aldate St., Gloucester.

GRAMOPHONE RECORDS of good music wanted by C.O. in community. State price and condition. Dewhurst, Laurels Farm, Holton, Beckering, Wragby, Lincs.

WANTED, a frame rucksack, good condition, Easter, Agricultural Hostel, Harvington, Evesham.

WELL EQUIPPED four-berth Adams Caravan fitted Calor gas stove and lights and plot freehold land 75 by 200 at Verwood, Dorset, complete £230 or offer. Full particulars Andrew, 30 Richmond Wood Rd., Bournemouth.

LAND & COMMUNITY

C.O. AND WIFE seek farming community. 2 years' experience. Berridge, Lodge Farm, Theltham, Diss, Norfolk.

FARM FOREMAN, 19 years' experience. C.O., some capital, requires partner wishing to invest in farming enterprise. Box 976 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

MEETINGS, &c.

BOURNEMOUTH Peace Pledge Union Group. Sundays, 7 p.m., Friends' Meeting House, Avenue Rd. Visitors welcomed.

METHODIST PEACE FELLOWSHIP. Meeting of Merseyside members Sat., Jul. 24, 7 p.m., Central Hall, Liverpool. Rev. F. Hankinson will speak on "Christ and the World of Nations." Chairman: Rev. T. Johns Martin. Fellowship Covenant Service will follow.

NORTH WEST AREA Conference. Sat., Jul. 17, 3 p.m., Springside Methodist Mission, Whitehead St., Rawtenstall. Richard Bland and James Newell on the British Empire.

PERSONAL

A CULTURED and well-educated pacifist Journalist (British subject) desires to contact an educated pacifist English girl living in London. Strictly confidential. Box 979 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

COMPANION(S) wanted for whole or part of fortnight's holiday, Jul. Aug. or Sep. Walking, cycling, or climbing preferred. Box 968 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

CONTACT CORRESPONDENCE CLUB. A satisfactory medium for those desiring congenial pen-friendships. Particulars, stamp. Secy. PN, 19 Ty Fry Gardens, Rumney, Cardiff.

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JOIN Victory Correspondence Club, 34 Honeywell Rd., S.W.11, for congenial pen-friends. Stamp.

URGENTLY NEEDED by small pacifist boarding school now homeless, country house 20-100 miles London. Grateful any suggestions. Boyd, 6 Churchfield Rd., Ealing, W.13.

Published from 3 Blackstock Rd., London N.4 by "Peace News" Ltd. Printed by Clifford Printing Co. (T.U.) London, N.16.

Armistice Campaign

A few letters received at PPU Headquarters having complained that an Armistice Campaign is being imposed by a majority of the Union on a substantial minority who do not feel free to co-operate in it, the Chairman, Dr. Alex Wood, has sent the following message to Groups:

"THERE always has been a great variety of pacifist witness in the PPU, not only a variety of campaigns, but a place also for witness in pacifist service and pacifist living for those who do not feel called upon to campaign at all. Some of these campaigns or modes of witness have, at times, met with objection or lack of sympathy from minorities within the PPU, yet this was never held as a reason for withholding the support of the Union from proposals and policies which received the general, though not unanimous, support of its members. That situation has not altered.

"By a vote of the Annual General Meeting the Armistice Campaign has been given precedence because it represents a widespread and deep concern on the part of our membership. For this reason all our members are asked to give it earnest consideration, and to make sure before they withhold support that they understand what the Campaign aims at, and how it is to be conducted.

"There is still need to preserve the variety of witness, and to preserve also that bond of fellowship which compels us to respect and to sympathize with types of pacifist witness which, for quite good reasons, any of us may not feel personally called to give."

The pacifist policy of the Women's Co-operative Guild was reaffirmed at its Diamond Jubilee Congress in London (reported Monica Pearson, Reynolds, Jul. 4) when "Mrs. Barton and Mrs. Hutchinson were among those who appealed on grounds of loyalty, consistency, and realism for a maintenance of the traditional policy."

DISPLAYED Advertisements. MAXIMUM space allowed: Three column-inches. LATEST TIME for copy first post Friday.

LITERATURE, &c.

INTERNATIONAL THOUGHTS by John Nibb, 1s. 6d., postage 3d. BM/JONIB, London, W.C.1.

QUAKERISM. Information and literature respecting the Faith and Practice of the Religious Society of Friends, free on application to the Friends' Home Service Committee, Friends' House, Euston Road, London, N.W.1.

SITUATIONS VACANT

IN PEACEFUL SURROUNDINGS, vacancy occurs for pacifist on small mechanized market garden run by two C.O.s. Start pocket money with excellent prospects, live in as one of family. State if able to drive. Apply W. Turner, Moss Farm, Hightown, nr. Southport, Lancashire.

JUNIOR or beginner (male or female) urgently required by W. London Solicitors. Write with age, experience, and salary required to Box 948 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

THE BELTANE SCHOOL, Melksham, Wilts, needs qualified young teacher for Junior School for Sep.; resident post; Burnham scale. Also Housemother, energetic and with real interest in children's welfare.

WANTED, a lady pacifist to begin small school Sep. (outskirts Exeter). Children 5 to 9 years. Write Box 971 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

WANTED. ATTENDANT on epileptic men and boys. Salary £70 per annum with board residence and laundry. Apply Medical Superintendent, The Homestead, Lingfield, Surrey.

SITUATIONS & WORK WANTED

MASON, 43, C.O., vegetarian, son 15, nearly 6 ft., requires job farm building repairs. Had large experience plumbing, pumps water services, drive any motor vehicle, repairs agricultural implements, own welding plant, drilling machines, pipe dies and building tools. Delighted to work on land spare time. Offers suggestions; wages of secondary importance to suitable job. Box 953 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

PACIFIST VEGETARIAN Brothers, 18, 21, 7 and 12 months' experience respectively, seek positions in market gardening. Sep. or Oct. Box 974 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

UNMARRIED MOTHER, 18, with son 3 months, needs employment in household. Cheerful, capable help with all duties. Birmingham or near. Gibson, 4 Hallowell Rd., Birmingham 16.

WANTED TILL XMAS post where energy and initiative called for. Young woman C.O. (B.A. Hons., History, London). Box 970 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

YOUNG WOMAN C.O. uncertificated but experienced teacher, Biology Mathematics. Kindergarten, requires post in or near London. Box 975 PN, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

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